

# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Reassembling of Both Houses of Congress.

### Introduction in the Senate of Petitions from Southern Negroes.

### Further Constitutional Amendment Propositioms.

### Information Requested of the President Regarding the Provisional Governors.

### Statement of Troops Called for During the War.

### A Total of Over Two Million Three Years Men.

### Mere Information Wanted by the House Relative to Southern Affairs.

### Suggested Anti-Polygamic Legislation for Utah.

*Ac.* *Ac.* *Ac.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

### THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED FOR DURING THE WAR.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods, as follows:

States.	Aggregate received.	Yearly standard.
Maine	71,745	56,565
New Hampshire	36,652	36,827
Vermont	36,652	36,827
Massachusetts	151,785	123,444
Rhode Island	23,711	17,738
Connecticut	67,270	50,514
New York	1,048,458	808,956
New Jersey	79,511	65,945
Pennsylvania	909,326	267,468
Delaware	13,603	10,305
Maryland	49,730	46,662
West Virginia	30,002	21,653
District of Columbia	12,717	11,700
Ohio	317,153	220,756
Indiana	195,147	152,253
Illinois	253,217	222,004
Michigan	90,119	80,965
Wisconsin	91,718	75,755
Iowa	10,034	10,675
Kansas	73,860	64,182
Missouri	106,772	84,904
Tennessee	78,540	70,348
Oklahoma	20,097	18,604
Total	2,655,062	2,128,041

This information was called for to facilitate the business of the special Committee on the War Debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred.

### PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Twenty-eight members of the Senate were present in the Senate chamber the morning of the full of the day, thus giving a quorum. About the first note sounded after the usual prayer by the Chaplain was a new and inevitable test from Sumner's old and philistine horn. For about fifteen minutes the Senator continued to pipe his usual refrain of "universal freedom" upon the keys of some dozen or more pianettes from colored people in Alabama, Mississippi, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and which, in a subdued and melancholy tone, he deemed might be referred to the joint committee of the House. Messrs. Pomeroy and Trumbull followed with a harmonious accompaniment to the air of the Massachusetts chorister, and Senator Morgan introduced a memorial of the Union League of New York asking that Mr. Lincoln be paid the salary for the full term of office to which her husband was elected. With this and the acceptance of an inquiry proposed by Sumner into the Provincial Governor system of the South, the Senate concluded to adjourn until Monday next.

### REASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE.

The floor of the House was sparingly populated to-day. Those members who keep an establishment in Washington during the session were of course present. Few of the other class have returned from their holiday sojourn in the bosom of their families. Mr. Stevens, who noticed the palpable lack of a quorum, took occasion to move that the next regular meeting of the House for business should take place on Monday next, which was agreed to. Those who were present, however, availed themselves of the opportunity to introduce a considerable batch of resolutions, *etc.*, for reference. Among them was one from Mr. Ingall of Illinois, inquiring of the Judiciary Committee how far existing laws may be relied on to wipe out polygamy in Utah. If they are insufficient several members stand ready with documents which, when put in the form of bills, will be ample sufficient.

**THE RADICALS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

The radicals of the House appeared in most exordious spirits during the delivery of Mr. Spalding's speech in the Committee of the Whole on the President's Message this afternoon. Mr. Spalding foreshadowed the radical programme for reconstruction, while Mr. Stevens and others drew up their chairs closer and smiled approvingly. They have succumbed to Mr. Raymond's logic so far as to agree with him that the lately rebellious States are really in the Union—that is, they are in the Union to be governed, but not to participate in the governing power. They did agree with Mr. Raymond in his view that the President has the power to restore that "impaired vitality" which he speaks of in the Message. Congress alone can do that. They sent the idea that Mr. Johnson proposes to use the appointing power for the overthrow of his enemies as a rebel in law. Finally they produce a platform, one plank of which is negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, another that no State shall have representation in Congress for her negro population unless they vote, and another that no person who has ever borne arms against us shall ever represent anybody in Congress.

### MILL FOR THE RELIEF OF VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

One of the sensible moves of the present session is the introduction of a bill for the relief of volunteer officers of the army who, though inexperienced in the ways of war at its commencement, got behind on their ordnance and quartermaster accounts, and thus became nominally indebted to the government in large sums. If not abased, some such provision would be praiseworthy.

### REINSTATEMENT OF BUTH REBELLERS.

The Committee on Commerce has under advisement a resolution against the reinstatement of American regiments which vacated their regiments and sailed under foreign flags during the war.

### FREE LANDS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

It was shown in the House to-day that there are nearly forty-seven millions of acres of public lands in five of the Southern states. It is proposed to appropriate these lands to the exclusive use of actual settlers, under the provisions of the Homestead Law, in tracts of eighty acres.

### PERSONAL.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont and James T. Brady, of New York, arrived this morning, and are reported to be a committee on behalf of the Tammany Hall democracy to invite Mr. Greeley the President to his 8th January dinner. We suspect Mr. Johnson too old a bird to be caught by such political chaff.

### THE MORNING OUT OF UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

The delay by the War Department in issuing the long Gazette overmastering out a large number of unem-

ployed general officers is exciting the inquiries of the House Military Committee. It is not long since called on General Grant for information on the subject, but was told that he was seeking the same information himself. General Grant long since recommended the honorable discharge of a large number who are still retained.

### COTTON CLAIMS.

The Treasury Department is waiting for Congressional action, and declines to settle this vast number of cotton claims and claims for commissary and quartermaster stores seized during the rebellion, although many of them are urged by persons of undoubted loyalty.

### THE FISHING BOATS.

The fishing boats will probably be abolished by the present Congress, as productive of no advantage to government commerce with the large annual expenditure. Fishermen have already the privilege of purchasing salt under permits to trade with the British provinces. The privilege of buying salt from bond in any of our domestic ports will fully compensate for the abolition of bounty. That fishermen would regard it may be inferred from the fact that many of them have, during the past season, availed themselves of such permits to trade, with the full knowledge that they waived thereby all claims to bounty.

### THE WASHINGTON POSTMASTER AND NEGRO SUPERINTENDENT.

Considerable interest has been excited among the public men of the District by the course taken by the Postmaster of the day, who has rendered himself obnoxious to the major part of the citizens by advocating negro suffrage. The enmity against him threatens to cause his removal, and candidates for the succession are multiplying rapidly. As each aspirant is zealously engaged in making capital in support of his claim for the office, and the present incumbent is endeavoring to modify his commitment on the suffrage question to a more popular standpoint, it renders the quarrel a very hot and general one. The squabble between the few radical non-residents who favor negro suffrage and the actual residents who do not, and which has received itself into a legal set to over an injunction to restrain the Corporation from paying the costs of the late election had in the above regard, is attracting malcontents.

### REBENTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs at the four principal ports of the United States for the six months ending December 31, 1865, were in round numbers seventy-seven million and a half. The total receipts from all our ports for the year ending June 30, 1865, were only eighty-four millions. It is probable that the past half year has equalled, if not exceeded, the twelve months that preceded it.

### THE LAW PREVENTING IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the law preventing cattle importation does not include animals suitable for menageries and zoological collections such as elephants, camels, lions, &c.

### CONFIDENCE IN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as commissioners under the thirty-second section of the act of January 18, 1837, to make an annual trial of pieces weighing the mint and its branches for the purpose of securing a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards and weights:

### COMMISSIONERS IN BUREAU OF MINT.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the memorial of the New York Union League Club, asking that Congress grant Mr. Lincoln the amount of salary for the additional term, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

### MEMORIAL FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Stenger, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a resolution to the Senate for the payment of the national debt.

### MEMORIAL FOR THE CONFEDERACY TRAITOR.

Mr. Channing, (rep.) of Mass., presented the protest of citizens of Michigan against the removal of the traitor of the Confederacy from the service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

### MEMORIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Stenger offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Senate to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to take steps to protect the Union.

### THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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ninety-three thousand dollars to their soldier chasers as the result thereof. The Sanitary Claim Agency, for the benefit of indigent discharged soldiers will not be discontinued at present, as was contemplated before the close of last year.

### SALES OF CONFISCATED AND ABANDONED COTTON.

The records of the Treasury Department show that during the last two years the government has realized from sales of confiscated and abandoned cotton, sugar, &c., in the State of Mississippi over \$5,000,000.

### PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY BY THE CLERICAL FORCE IN THE TREASURY.

A printed petition to Congress for an increase of compensation to the clerical force of the different departments has been circulated in the Treasury Department.

### THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

#### First Session.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1866.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock, President pro tem., Mr. Foster in the chair.

#### SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Schuyler, (rep.) of Pa., the Committee on Commerce